ABSTRACT

Antiretroviral Utilization Study In Patient With HIV and AIDS (Study has been done at RSUD Dr. Saiful Anwar Malang)

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Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) is a virus that can cause Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). In Indonesia the cumulative number of HIV patients in 1987-2014 were 150,296 people, while the total cumulative of AIDS cases were 55,799 people. HIV infects CD4 T cells that play important roles in the immunity system. Increased of viral load and decreased CD4 cell will cause opportunistic infections.

The purpose of this study was to analyze the use of antiretroviral (ARV) in HIV and AIDS patients including types, route of administration, dose, and also to identify the problems that might occur during antiretroviral therapy. It was an observational and retrospective study retrieving data from 1 January - 31 December 2015. Results showed that the most used ARV combination were Tenofovir (1 x 300mg) PO + Lamivudin (1 x 300mg) PO + Efavirenz (1 x 600mg) PO. Other combinations of ARV were Tenofovir (1 x 300mg) PO + Lamivudin (1 x 300mg) + Nevirapin (2 x 200mg) PO (3%), Zidovudin 2 x 300mg PO + Lamivudin 2 x 150mg PO + Nevirapin (2 x 200mg) PO (7%), Duviral + Efavirenz (1 x 600mg) PO (10%) dan Lopinavir + Ritonavir (2 x 400 mg/100 mg) PO + Evafirenz (1 x 600mg) PO (3%). There were 7% patients receiving other ARV or stopped because of adverse drug reactions Zidovudine decreased Hb level. The drug-drug interactions identified were zidovudine with rifampicin, zidovudine with fluconazole, zidovudine with cotrimoxazole, and efavirenz with rifampicin.

Keywords: *Antiretroviral*, HIV, AIDS.